

Strategies for the introduction of JE vaccine into routine immunization



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Important Update

- Bad press in India
- No deaths or serious adverse events have been associated with the live attenuated vaccine used in India
- Great deal of misinformation
- Highlights one of the challenges of working in the developing world (particularly India)
- I would be happy to talk about any of these reports with anyone who has any questions

Overview

- Brief introduction into JE epidemiology
- Discuss the barriers to JE control
- Introduce the JE project
- Review the strategy for vaccine introduction
- Discuss recent success in India and Nepal

Age groups affected by JE

- Children 1 to 15 years of age are mainly affected in endemic areas.
- But people of any age can be infected. Adult infection most often occurs in areas where the disease is newly introduced.

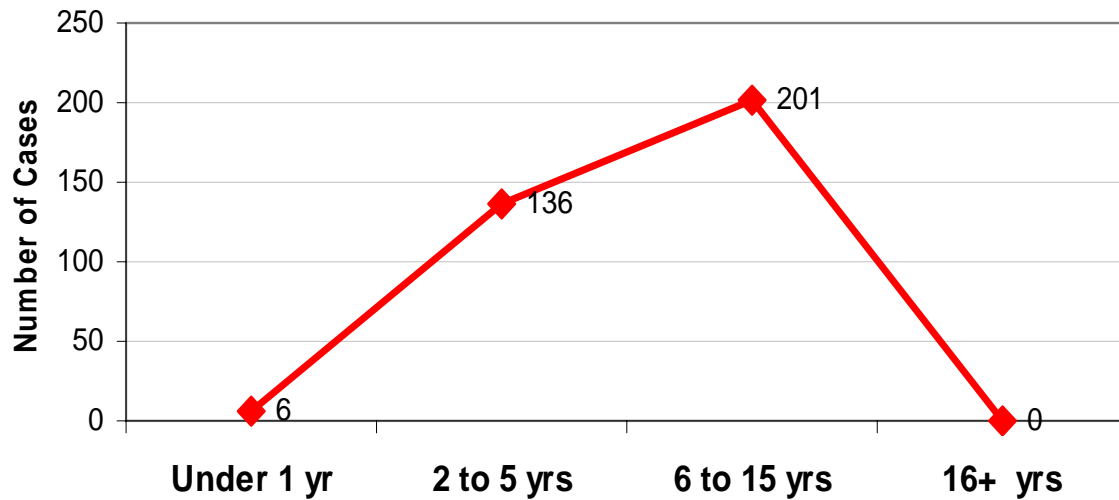


Photo credit: Carib Nelson, PATH

Japanese Encephalitis

- Leading cause of viral encephalitis in Asia
- Leading neurologic infection in Asia
- 50,000 cases annually reported throughout Asia
 - severely under-reported
- 10,000 -15,000 deaths annually (5-35% CFR)
- JE-related disability 30-75%

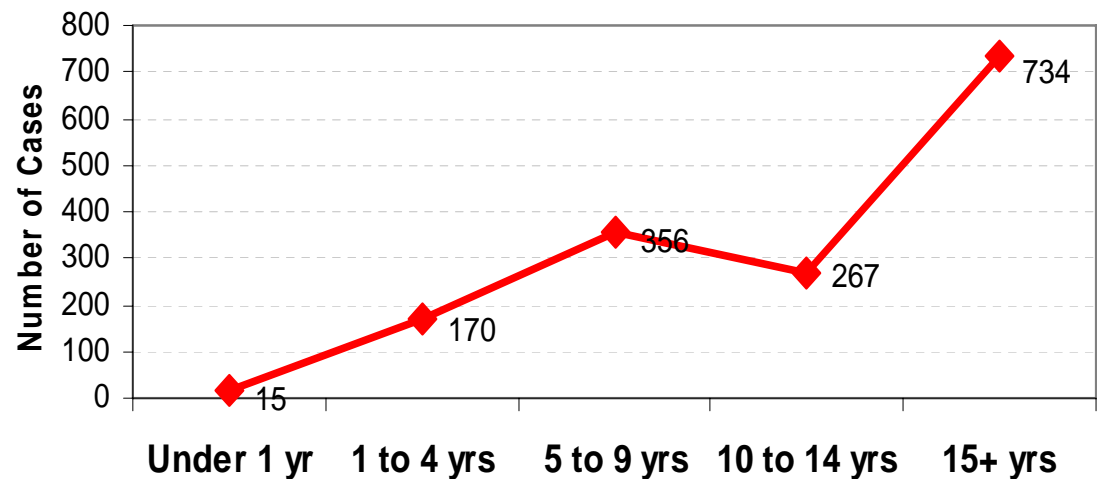
**Distribution of encephalitis cases by age group
Andhra Pradesh, India, 2000**



**Different
patterns of
age
distribution
of cases**

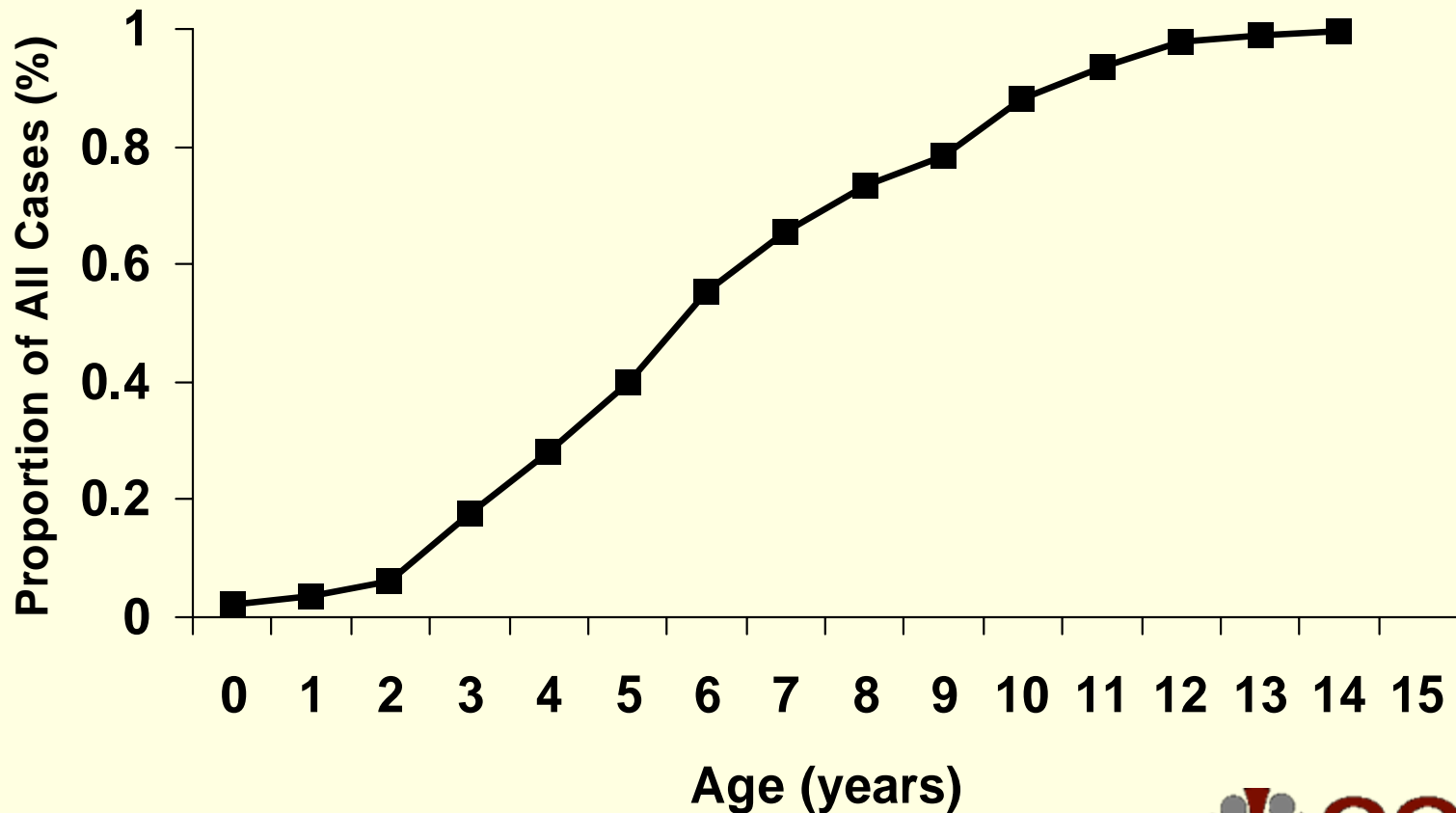
Data supplied by Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Distribution of encephalitis cases by age group
Nepal, 2004**

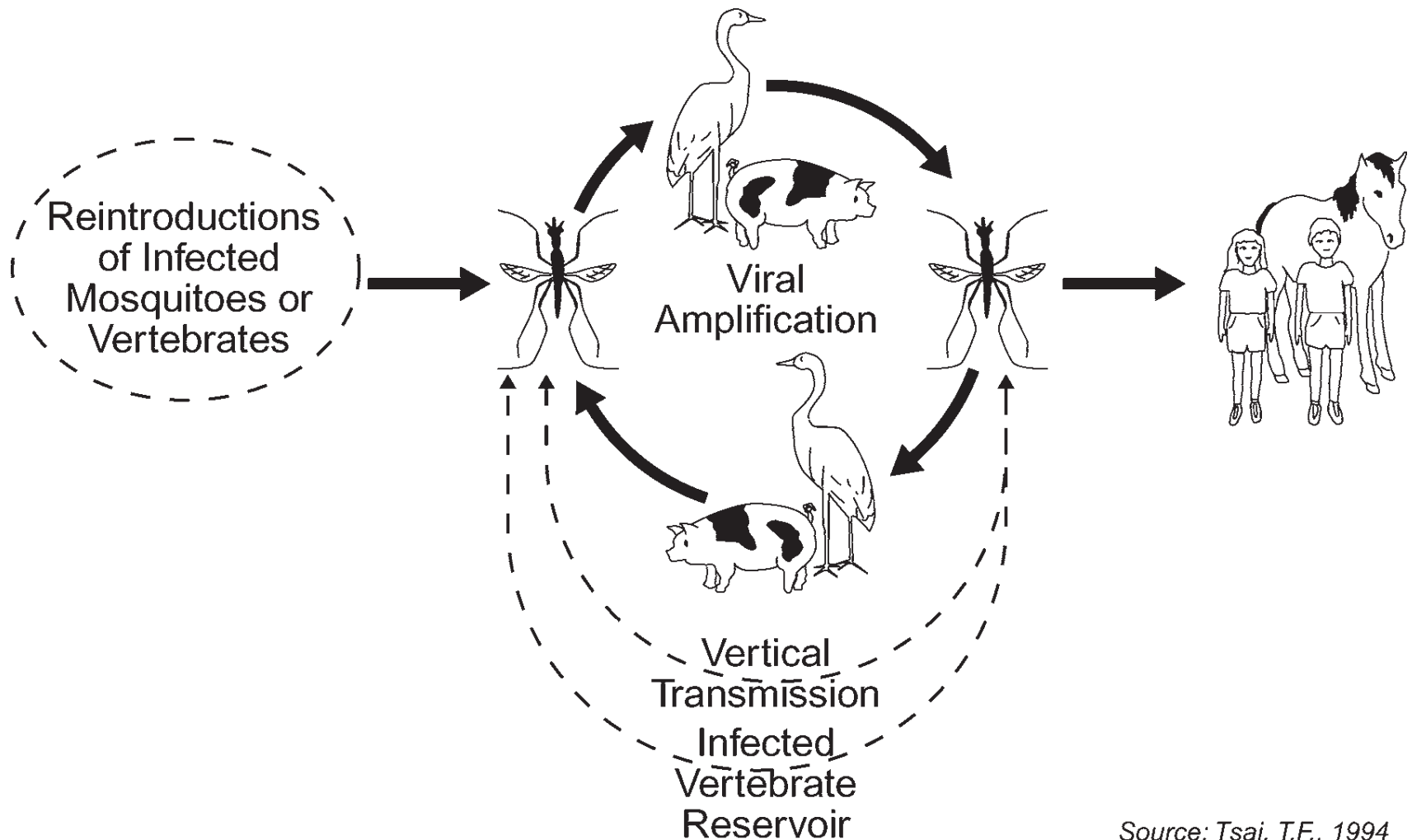


Data supplied by WHO, Nepal

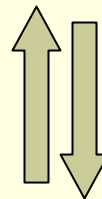
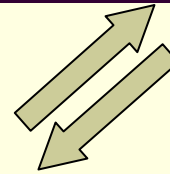
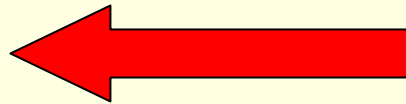
Figure 2: Cumulative Proportion of JE by Age, Andhra Pradesh, 2000



JE Transmission Cycle



Source: Tsai, T.F., 1994



Slide from Dr PN Rao

Barrier 1: Poor recognition

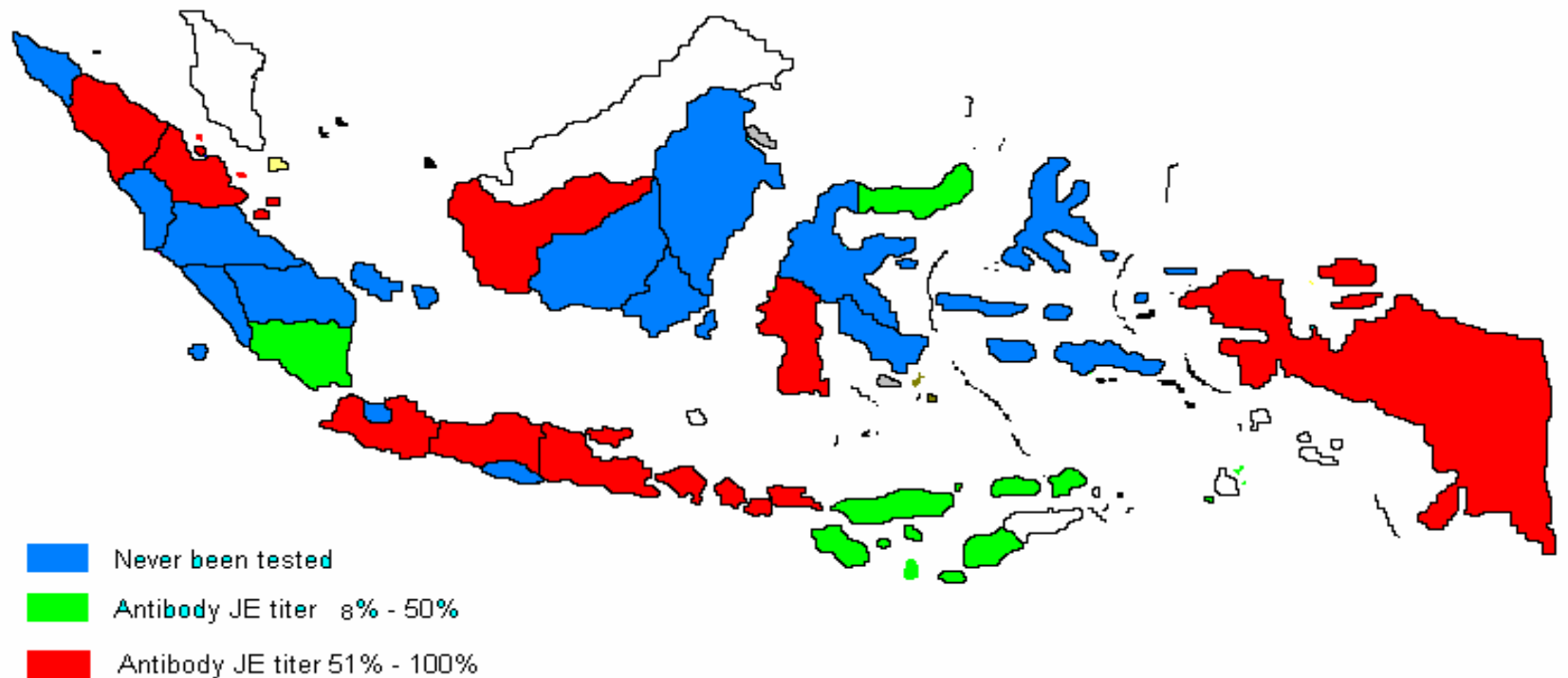
- Surveillance
- Diagnostics



Under-reporting JE cases

- Poor surveillance
- Diagnostics not easily available

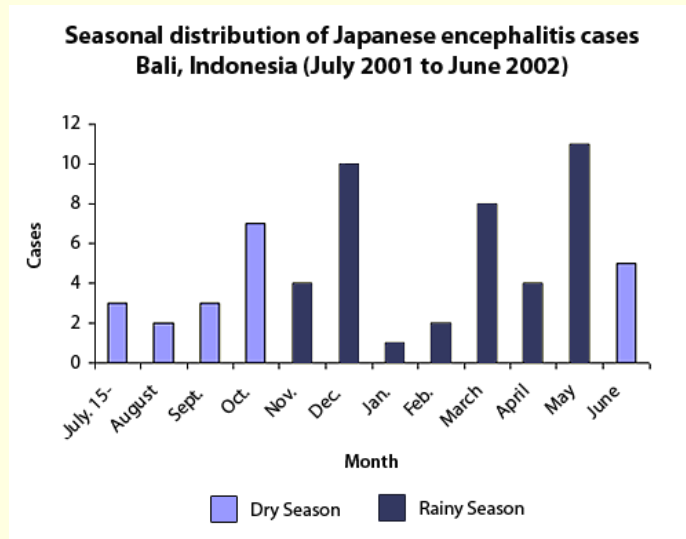
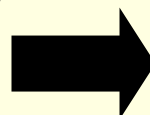
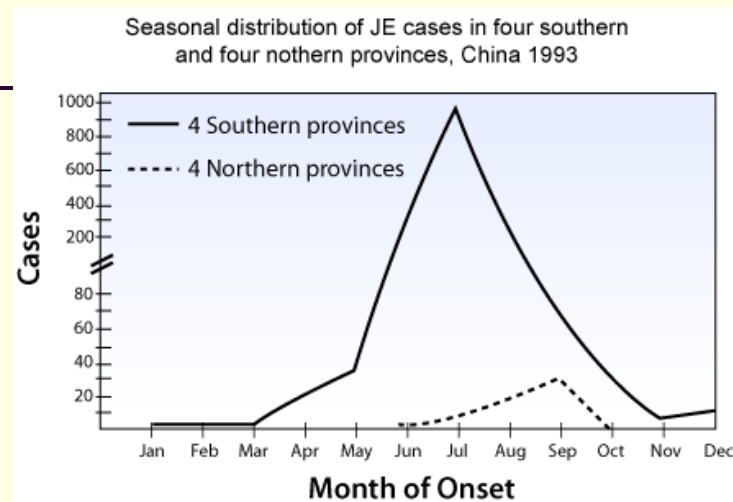
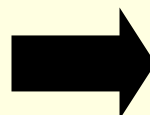
PRESENTAGE JE POSITIVE SPECIMENS IN HUMAN IN INDONESIA, 1993 - 2000



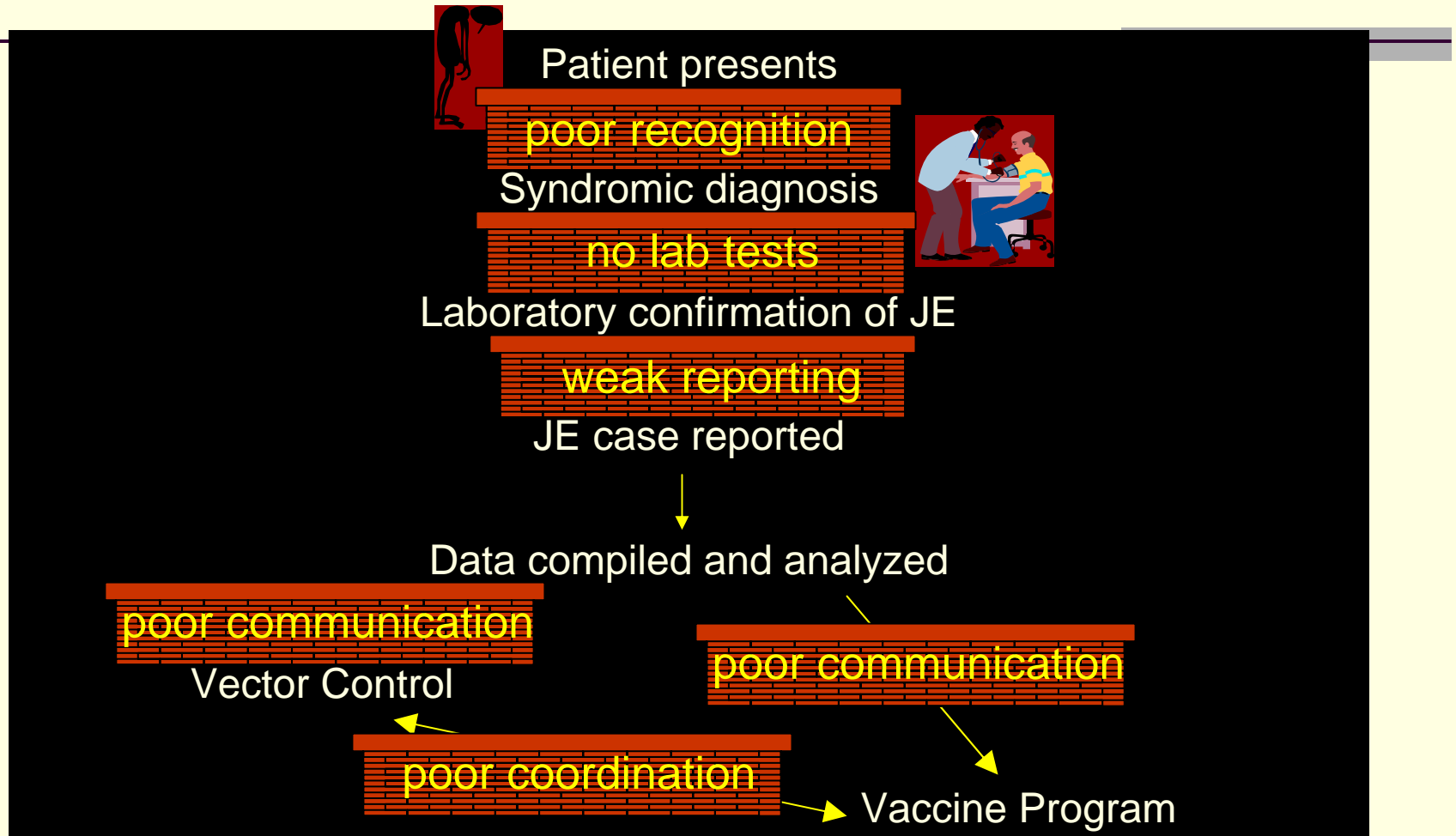
Two patterns of transmission of JE

JE may be spread:

1. Seasonal, called an epidemic pattern (e.g., southern China)
2. Year-round, called an endemic pattern (e.g., Bali, Indonesia)

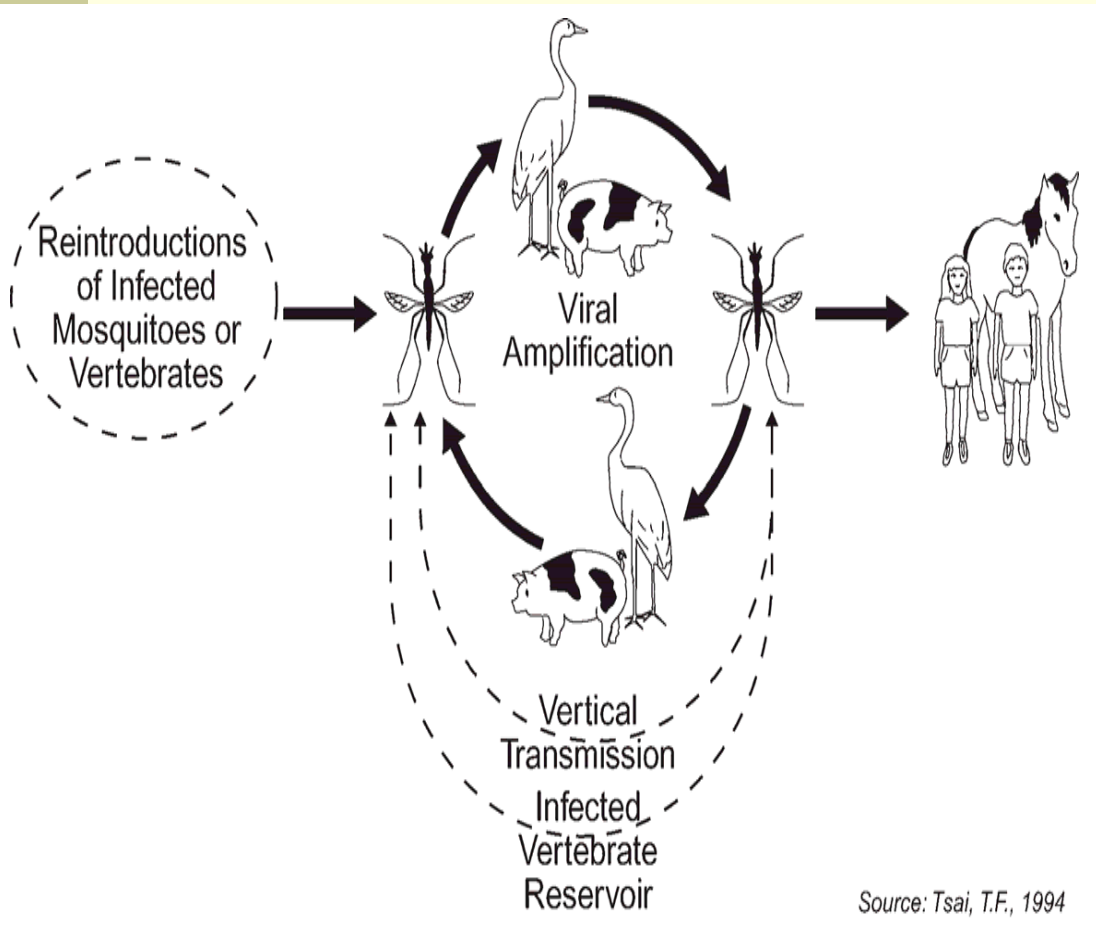


Barriers to Effective JE Control



Barrier 2: Misconceptions of effective disease control

JE transmission cycle and possible control points



Control options

- Mosquito control?
- Pig control?
- Human interventions?

Mosquito control ?



- Spraying mosquito habitats with insecticide
 - Time consuming, expensive, it is difficult to cover all mosquito habitats, and causes environmental pollution
- Bednets
 - Mosquitoes bite at dusk before people are in bed

NOT THE BEST SOLUTION

Pig control ?

- Segregating, slaughtering, or vaccinating pigs
 - Economically not feasible and difficult
 - Other animals, like birds, may also act as amplifying hosts so even if pigs are eliminated JE will not disappear

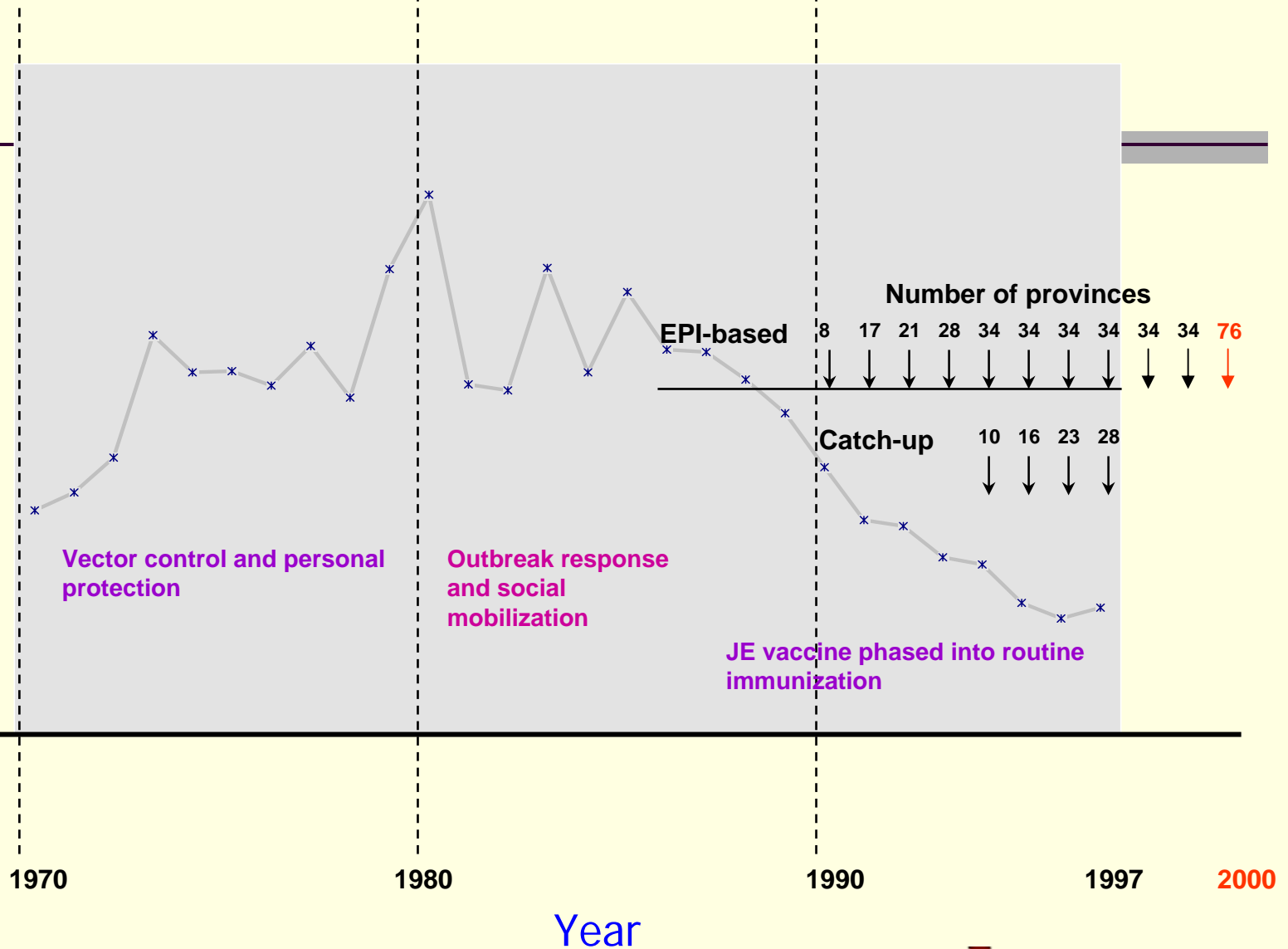


Photo credit: Susan Hills

NOT THE BEST SOLUTION

Evolution of JE control in Thailand

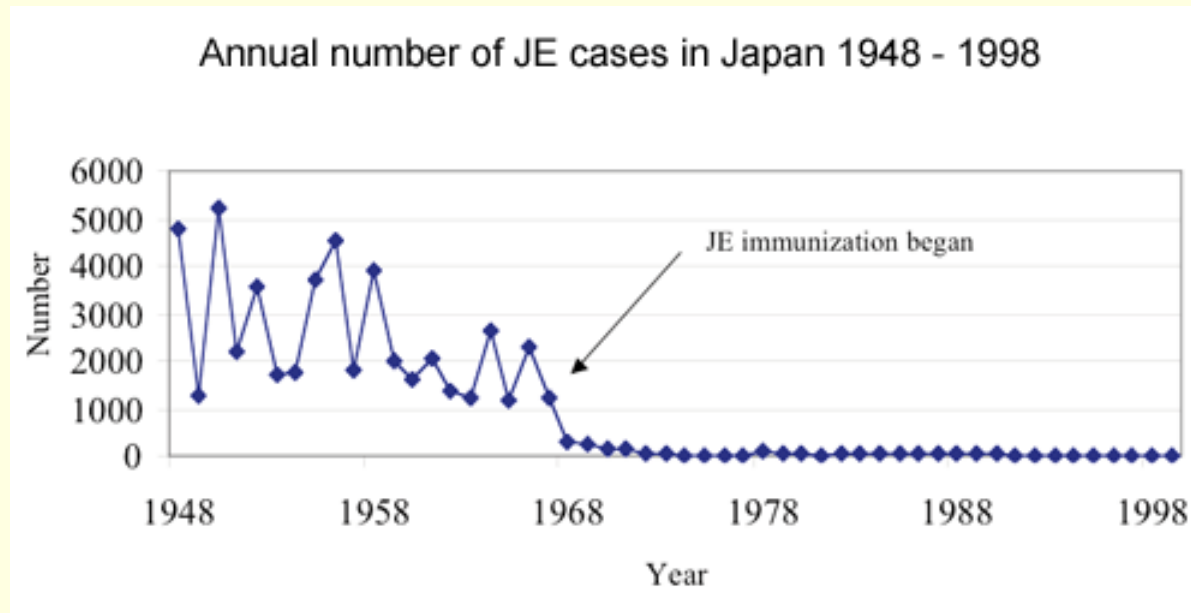
JE Cases



Source: Division of GCD, CDC, MOPH

Scientific evidence for JE immunization

There is compelling evidence that human immunization is effective for controlling JE. Studies in Korea and Japan showed >99% reduction in JE cases after immunization.



Source: Igarashi A. "Control of Japanese Encephalitis in Japan: immunization of humans and animals and vector control" *Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology* 2002; 267: 39-70.

Barrier to Vaccination

- Most widely available vaccine mouse brain derived
- Responsible for much of the success to date with JE control
- Unfortunately there are limitations in its use
- Limited supply due to production process
- Expensive to produce
- Difficult schedule
- Side effect profile needs to be considered

JE Project

- 5-years, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Early focus on data for decision-making (surveillance, dissemination, advocacy)
- Vaccine access of product with defined product profile
- Later shift to activities to vaccine introduction

JE Project Vision



To eliminate clinical JE and avoid the unnecessary death and disability caused by this disease

JE Project Strategy

To routinely
vaccinate all the at-
risk population with
a safe, efficacious
and affordable
vaccine



How do we support country level disease control and decision making?

- Countries must understand their disease burden and develop the will to fight JE
- They need an available, affordable vaccine
- They need increased support from international public health partners
- They need the advice and experience of other countries that have excelled in JE control

JE Project Goals

1. Improve disease surveillance, including available simple diagnostics
2. Advance an improved vaccine- tailored for the needs of the developing world
3. Introduce and integrate the vaccine
4. Promote JE control nationally and internationally

Strategy

Country support:

- Support data for decision making and the most cost effective and high impact strategies for JE control in different national settings
- Assist vaccine introduction by providing technical support to countries and partners and distill lessons learned
- Integrate all activities into routine mechanisms so that control program activities are sustained and continued to be expanded by partners

Surveillance and laboratory work:

- WHO surveillance standards available now
- 2 countries in the past year with new evidence of endemic disease (Indonesia and Bangladesh)
- 3 new commercialized ELISA diagnostic tests in field trials
- WHO lab network under development

Surveillance

- Indonesia
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Cambodia
- Vietnam
- China
- India

Strategy

Vaccine development:

- Ensure a safe, efficacious, affordable supply of JE vaccine for use in routine immunization for all endemic countries (particularly GAVI fund eligible countries) that is fundable by international agencies with a reliable supply.



Vaccine development

- Reviewed available vaccine candidates against the target product profile
- Live attenuated SA 14-14-2 vaccine met the criteria
- Went with an international expert team to review clinical data and inspect facility
- Created a plan to increase access and production capacity
- Negotiated with the Chengdu Institute of Biological Products for a public sector price for vaccine

Vaccine development

Current situation:

- We have an excellent vaccine with a very good public sector price with a signed agreement.
- Our current plans will address the remaining issues which are adequate supply, fundability (i.e. pre-qualified), and integration into routine EPI.
- Global advisory committee on vaccine safety reviewed the SA 14-14-2 and acknowledged the safety and efficacy data
- Discussing work with additional late stage candidates with development plans in endemic settings

Vaccine development

Current trials include:

- Vaccine development plans are in line with the recommendations from the GACVS
- Co-administration of single dose SA 14-14-2 with measles vaccine at 8 months (in data analysis)
- Post marketing surveillance in India (ongoing)
- Immunogenicity study in Sri Lanka (planned)
- Evaluation of pre-existing antibodies on immune response
- Review of impact of maternal antibodies on vaccine administered at 8 months of age
- Evaluating additional trial support with newer candidates in pediatric endemic populations

Country support

Vaccine introduction:

- Two countries will introduce the SA 14-14-2 this year
- Sri Lanka has plan of introduction in 2007
- New experience will help with lessons learned for next countries introduction
- WHO meeting to create guidelines for introduction
- The SAGE has just made recommendation on the use of JE vaccine
- GAVI indicated that they will request an investment case for JE this year

India JE vaccine Introduction

A Historic Event

- First “foreign” vaccine introduced into routine immunization in India
- First new vaccine introduced by the Government of India
- First injectable vaccine campaign ever in India

Vaccine Introduction in India

- Full technical support in areas needed
- File submission and technical support on licensure
- Facilitating communications with manufacturer
- Training of control lab in lot release testing
- Vaccine introduction planning
 - Introduction plan, operational guidelines, training materials, procurement timing
- Vaccine introduction
 - Monitoring and evaluation, AEFI monitoring
- Post licensure studies
 - Immunogenicity, safety, viremia

Vaccination in India

- Started May 15th, 2006
- Almost 10 million children vaccinated
- 4 states, 11 districts
- First phase of 5 year plan



Vaccination in India



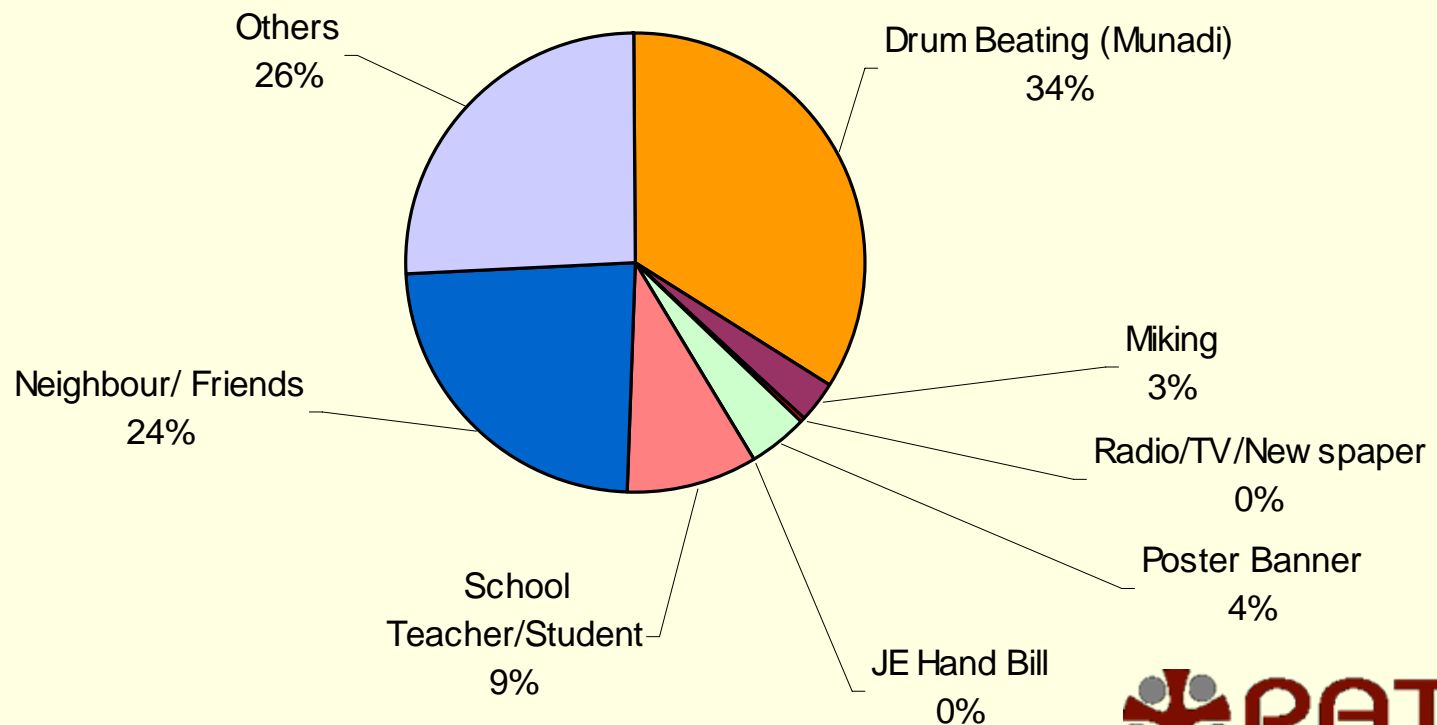
Results!



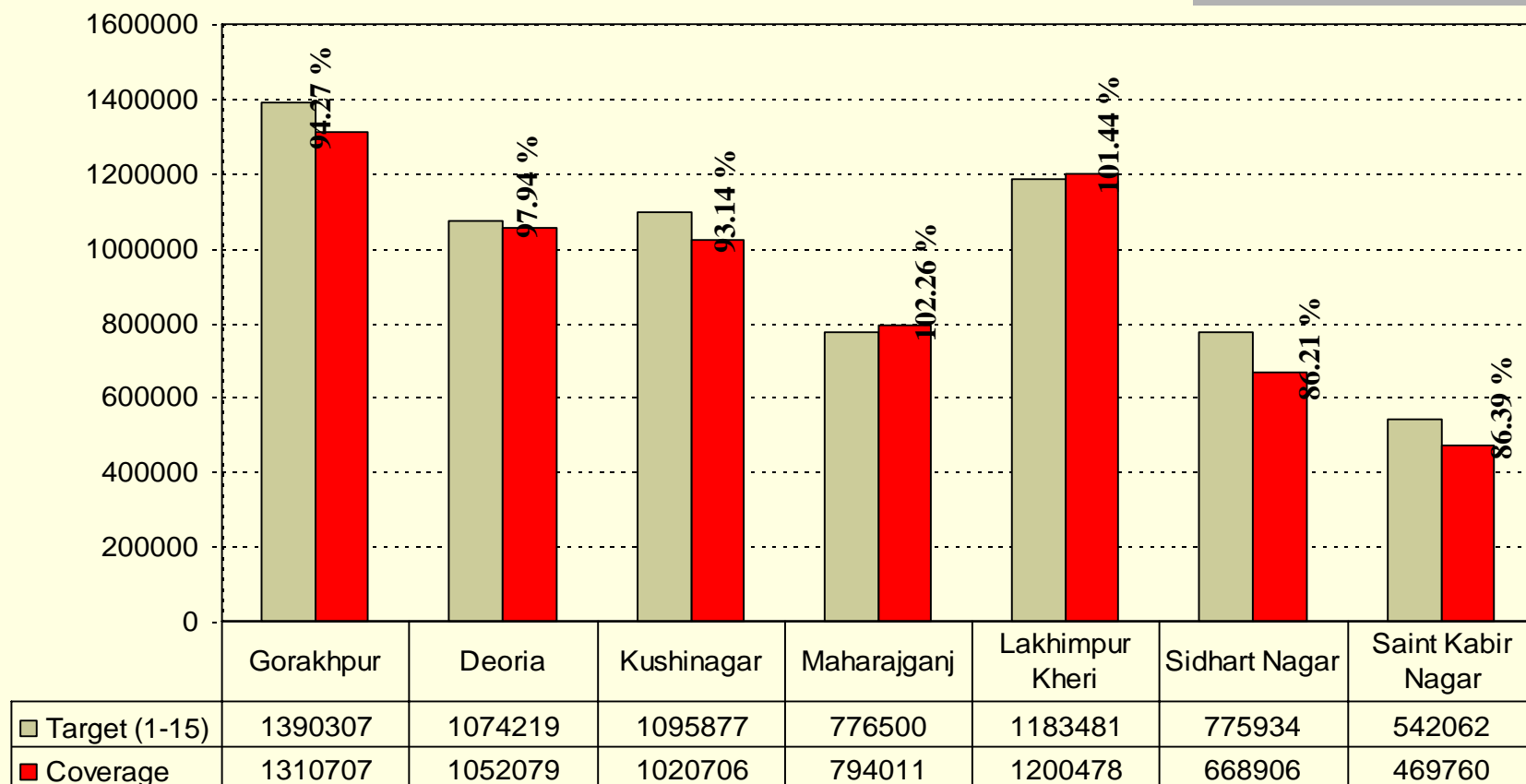
Maharajganj: How care givers came to know about the campaign

(Source : interview with parents/guardians of child at session site)

Day	15-May	16-May	17-May	18-May	19-May	20-May	21-May	22-May	23-May	24-May	25-May	26-May	27-May	28-May	29-May	Total
Sites Visited	16	31	29	30	37	29	37	36	23	29	25	28	32	28	23	433



UP – Coverage at a Glance



Target: 6838380 Coverage: 6516647 (95.30 %)

Re-activity in the areas where coverage less than 80% for 3-4 days, data not included here.



General support: Providing key resources to countries and partners

- Pamphlet for parents on JE
- Generic informational posters for JE
- Generic Powerpoint presentations
 - Many topics- JE disease, diagnosis, lumbar puncture, JE vaccine
- AIM e-learning JE vaccine introduction module to be updated this year with a new planning tool
- Immunization training modules
- Web resources at www.jeproject.org

Providing key resources to countries and partners with WHO

- JE Surveillance Standards
- Encephalitis Clinical Care Guidelines
- JE Vaccine Introduction Guidelines
- New WHO position paper of JE

Hopefully we will be able to show you more pictures next year from more children being successfully immunized!

Questions or Comments